

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The War Between New-Granada and Ecuador.

Decrees of the State Government of Panama

A Great Battle Between Esquerra and Flores.

THE ECUADORIANS TOTALLY ROUTED.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN PERU.

The steamship Ocean Queen, Capt. Tinkleburgh, from Aspinwall Dec. 27, with treasure and passengers consigned to D. B. Allen, arrived on Tuesday morning.

The following is her species list:

Order	\$1,226.94	Webs Farge & Co.	47,680
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	20,000.00	Total	49,686.94
H. H. & Co.	4,000.00	PROVISIONS	36,325.56
De W. K. & Co.	20,000.00	Culgate & Hobman	2,495.15
M. C. Hawley	6,155.00	Handy & Hosmer	1,000.00
A. Rich & Co.	6,155.00	Berques & Co.	1,100.00
J. S. Parker & Co.	1,000.00	Total	43,525.25
J. B. Newell & Co.	10,000.00	Gross total	52,611.99

To the Associated Press.

PANAMA, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1863.

On the 17th inst. three decrees, emanating from the State of Panama, were published in this city, which are of some importance to foreigners as well as to the residents of this place. The substance of the decrees is as follows:

The United States of Colombia being in a state of war, it is decreed that the officers of all vessels about to leave the port of Panama, excepting the regular steamers for Central America and California, must hand in to the proper authorities a memorandum of cargo and a list of passengers on board, and state upon their behalf or of none, that they are not engaged in any movement of war, nor any persons other than those whose names appear in the lists, when they will receive a permit to leave the port.

The officers of any vessel that may sail or attempt to sail without first complying with the above regulations will incur a penalty of \$300 to \$300, and the vessel and cargo will be detained without prejudice to the penalty they may incur for infringement of neutrality, or for aiding and abetting the enemy. A guard-boat will be established to watch over those that enter and leave the port, and all movements while in port, and see that the above laws are fully enforced.

There is suspended to all residents and transient persons the use of and commerce in all implements of war until peace is restored. All persons, resident or transient, are ordered to deliver up within two days after the publication of these decrees (the 17th inst.) all the arms and munitions of war which they may possess. Any article of this description, if delivered up, will be confiscated and employed in the service of the Government.

No individual can leave the port of Panama for any part of the Pacific, south of this place, without first having procured a passport from the proper authorities.

The decree in regard to passports is the only one which has as yet been enforced, and has been done in such a manner as to cause no inconvenience to the transit. It was not intended, however, that the decree was to be observed, but that it would be enforced indefinitely. It is therefore a temporary measure to be put in force at the time when the authorities may find it necessary.

The news from the seat of war is very favorable to the New Grizzlies. From Esquerra sources we bear that a great battle was fought on the 6th inst. at Caspao, near the frontier between Moquegua with 4,000 men, and Flores with 6,000, in which Esquerra won a complete victory, and a number of 1,200 Flores were killed and wounded, and 1,000 Flores retreated toward Doma, where he expected to be reinforced by Garcia Morena with 1,000 men. It is reported that Moquegua already crossed the River Chota, and is marching on Quito.

Great excitement prevails in Guayaquil and some attempts at revolution have been made there, but, up to last advices, had not been successful. All the mail citizens were ordered to deliver up within 16 and 48 hours to the government, and no mail has been called out since then.

The steamer Gem, from the South Pacific, arrived here on the 1st inst. From some districts in Chile and accounts are published of the prospects of the crops. Drought and other causes have ruined them that not a fifth part will be harvested.

The large amount of grain lying over, as surplus from last year, has so far kept prices at a moderate point.

General business is dull, and stocks of foreign goods are large.

From Peru we learn that the cultivation of Cotton is carried on to a greater extent than ever before. The shipments made to England this year are more than three times what they were in 1860, and next year the extent will be much larger.

In 1860 we exported 10,000 cwt., and in 1863 have already sent out 30,000 cwt.

In 1860 the exports of 1861 will be 60,000 cwt.

There has been no arrivals from Central America since the last steamer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SMITH (U. S. A.) introduced a bill, which was referred, providing for the pay of the bounty and premiums for soldiers ended out in the Departments of Ohio and Kentucky.

The following message was received from the President:

House of the Senate and House of Representatives:

By a joint resolution of your honorable bodies approved December 23, 1863, the paying of bounties to certain volunteers as now practised by the War Department, is to the extent of \$300 in each case prohibited, after the expiration of the term of service, for the purpose of gratifying avarice, and for the sake of saving money.

I directed that the sum so prohibited be appropriated to the payment of premiums for certain persons.

The French steamship J'Ascan arrived here on the 15th, same day on her way to the coast of Mexico. On the 20th inst. the French Consul at this place was received on board with a salute of seven guns, in honor of his position as Mexican Consul at Panama.

The United States frigate Lancaster which last heard from was on the coast of Mexico. She is expected here very shortly.

The Cyrus (U. S.) is still in the port.

The Panama Star of Dec. 26 contains the following:

The troubles in Chiriqui continue, and Gov. Obaldia fled to Panama.

The French corvette D'Assas arrived at Panama on the 15th, it is believed en route for the Coast of Mexico.

The frigate Lancaster was on the Mexican coast, and the Cyane still of Panama.

The President of Panama has issued decrees: That all vessels leaving Panama must give the names of their passengers and a true statement of their cargo.

For passengers to Central America and California and for those who are to go to Esquerra, constituting a guard-boar for the harbor, suspending trade in arms and ammunition, and requiring passports for certain persons. He also calls out five thousand militia.

Moquegua had attacked Flores on the 9th near the border, defeating the latter badly. Moquegua lost 2,000 while Flores lost 1,500 killed and wounded, and 2,000 prisoners. Three of Flores' colonels were killed, and his son is missing.

South American news is unimportant.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Later from Japan—Indemnity for the Attack on the Pembroke—British Expedition to Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1864.

Money is abundant for interest. Exchanges have not materially varied within a fortnight back.

The ship Onward has arrived with Kamagawa, Japan, dates of the 1st of December, and Shanghai dates of Nov. 22.

Kamagawa was still guarded by men from the fleets, the French fortifying the heights and daily expecting the arrival of two regiments of infantry from Hong Kong. It was the general belief that a peaceful solution would be found for all the troubles between foreign Governments and the Tycoon, although a civil war between the latter and the Daimios was already progressing.

The Tycoon's Ministers had waited on the American Minister, offering to pay the indemnity demanded for the attack on the steamer Pembroke in June last, during her passage through the Island Sea.

The proposition was accepted, but Minister Preyn will refer terms of settlement for the subsequent attack on the steamer Wyoming to the home Government.

Under the increased prospect of unbroken peace, business at Kamagawa was improving. Silk and tea were coming in freely in consequence of the previously existing restrictions.

The cholera had disappeared, though still present at Shanghai, but epidemic dysentery was taking its place with nearly equal fatality.

The British Parliament had ordered an expedition

under Sir John Mitchell to rendezvous of Hong Kong, preparatory to sailing for Japan. Five European regiments had been ordered from India for that purpose. No further action of any importance had taken place between the rebels and Government forces.

Trade in Shanghai has somewhat revived.

There is increased activity among the shipping, and there are a very large number of vessels in port.

From Turk's Island.

From Turk's Island papers of Dec. 19, received by Capt. Leonard Berry, Capt. Steele, we learn that the American brig Lady of the Lake and bark Laska were both wrecked near Turk's Island.

The Government price of salt at Turk's Island has been fixed at eight cents per bushel.

The schooner Wilhelmina, from Boston for St. Jago, was wrecked on Culebra. The materials and part of the cargo were saved.

The schooner Eastern Light, from Africa with palm oil, was totally lost off Culebra on the 14th.

The schooner Resolute, from Philadelphia with cotton, was captured by pirates at Georgetown, where resolutions were forwarded to the Governor favoring the emigration of negro laborers to the United States, and who have been honorably discharged, and have served for a period less than three years.

SERVICES IN SELLING UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

On motion of Mr. COOPER (Dem., Penn.) the following resolution was adopted:

To the Secretary of the Treasury—An act to provide for the payment of bonds to soldiers mustered into the United States service, and who have been honorably discharged, and have served for a period less than three years.

NOTES FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Mr. HARRINGTON (Dem., Ind.) gave notice of the introduction of a bill providing for the payment of bonds to soldiers mustered into the United States service, and who have been honorably discharged, and have served for a period less than three years.

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SUPPLY OF THE GIST N. Y. V.—This regiment, whose ranks have been sadly reduced, paraded Broadway and other streets yesterday, with only sixty men. They are proudly arrayed in their midshipmen's uniforms, and the influence of honor, causing a decided change in their bearing.

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